

SOUTH CAROLINA INTELLIGENCE.

—Wallah's *Keweenaw*: A tract of land of 94 acres was sold by the Sheriff on Saturday, at over \$200 an acre.

—The Edgefield *Advertiser* has entered upon its forty-third year, and is by many years the oldest newspaper in South Carolina.

—Charleston is to have a bagging factory, and is even talking about a factory to manufacture brown paper. Success to her.

—Hon. J. J. Maher publishes a card in the *News and Courier* declining to be a candidate for the Judgeship of the 2nd Circuit, should a vacancy occur.

—Col. Alfred Rhet is chief of staff of the Charleston police force, and Captain Wm. Fraser, late traveling agent of the *Journal of Commerce*, first lieutenant.

—Camden is blessed with three meat markets. She has an up-town market, a central market, and a down-town market. No danger of starving if you've got the "where-withal."

—Hydrophobia prevails to a great extent among the dogs in Lexington, especially the hounds. Many cattle have been bitten, but they exhibit no symptoms of the distemper yet.

—Two bales of cotton were stolen from the yard of Mr. Stannmore Watson, about five miles west of Batesburg, on Tuesday night of last week. The rain and sleaze served to cover up the tracks.

—Judge Cooke last Saturday united in marriage Nat. Morant, colored ex-Trial Justice, with a colored dame of St. Andrew's Parish. Only about three weeks before he had granted in court a divorce to Nat from a previous wife.

—Wash Mobley, an escaped convict, from Chester, was found by Mr. McMillan concealed in his house. A scuffle ensued, in which Mr. McMillan and two ladies were injured. The negro escaped, but was afterwards captured and sent back to the Penitentiary.

—Rev. Luther Broadbent, who for two years has so ably filled the pulpit of the Baptist church in our town, left for his new field of labor in Newberry last Tuesday. Mr. Broadbent leaves a host of friends, and our whole community regrets his departure. *Ninety-Six Guardian*.

—Mr. W. R. Martin showed us yesterday a pair of pigs with hoofs exactly the shape of those of a mule. They were shipped him by his brother from Cartersville, Ga. The mule footed hog is a native of the Rocky Mountains, and said to be the largest breed of hogs known. *Greenville News*.

—The Lexington *Despatch* says that last winter Mr. B. B. Watson captured nineteen wild geese on a trip on an island in Santee River. This year he has taken thirty-five in the same way, and from the two lots he now has at his residence twenty-two running around the premises, perfectly tamed.

—The Newberry *News*, a bright, sprightly and interesting paper, has been started in Newberry by Messrs. R. H. Graner, Jr., and W. P. Housell. The editorial chair is occupied by Mr. J. A. Chapman. We congratulate our new contemporary on its debut upon the journalistic stage, and wish it every success.

—At Elko, on the South Carolina Railroad, a few nights ago, four colored persons were murdered for their money, and the house burned. Suspicion rested on certain colored persons, and the *Good Dragons* on yesterday (Sunday) pursued the fleeing murderers, and succeeded in capturing one, by the name of Fortune Bush.

—The New York *Tribune* says: "Small, the convicted South Carolina Congressman, says the colored people of his State, 'in their sorrow and disappointment, their yearnings and hopes, are looking toward Liberia, where they can be robbed and oppressed no more.' If they want to be sure of that they must not take Small with them."

—Frank Graham was before Justice Hughes a few days since, for stealing a horse. The evidence against him was sufficient to convict, and he was sentenced to jail for 30 days. The two main witnesses, Isaac Goodson and Elias Goodson, on their way home the same night were caught catching stealing, and brought back and dealt with in the same manner as was Frank. *Darlington News*.

—An election was held in Port Royal Thursday for Intendant and Wardens with the following result: For Intendant—C. B. Munday, 49 votes; J. L. Duncan, 20. For Wardens—K. M. Friend, 59; J. H. Milton, 53; A. Henderson, 53; J. E. McGregor, 44; Chas. Rogers, 21; J. F. Wells, 23; J. A. Torrance, 21. C. B. Munday was elected Intendant, and K. M. Friend, J. H. Milton, A. Henderson and J. E. McGregor, Wardens.

—In the election for member of the House of Representatives in Newberry County, George Johnstone, Esq., the regular Democratic candidate, received 1,677 votes against 1,690 for Silas Johnstone, Esq., the Independent candidate, who received the support of the Republicans. The Democrats, therefore, elected their candidate, Mr. George Johnstone, by the small majority of 13 votes, which shows how dangerous it is for our people to countenance Independents under any circumstances.

—Bread! bread! bread! This painful cry can be heard daily in passing the jail. The unfortunate inmates appear to be in a starving condition. Merciful Heaven, shall men, criminals though they be, be left to starve to death in a Christian land? We understand that the Sheriff has left his post, that the Clerk of Court maintains that it is none of his funeral, and so the matter rests. In the meantime, however, the prisoners are literally starved to death. *Georgetown Comet and News*.

—The *Comet and News* says that one day last week Mr. Jones, who resides twelve miles from Georgetown, was cutting down a hollow oak tree, and when he had cut through on one side he heard a rattling noise, and in a few moments the head of a huge snake appeared. Mr. Jones cut the head off and pulled the body out, which proved to be the body of a rattlesnake five feet ten inches long, and as thick as a man's thigh, with twenty-one rattles and a button on its tail. This is a big snake story.

—Some eight or ten more unfortunate colored men came down from Spartanburg and the adjacent country yesterday morning to take passage on the Liberator ship. Of course they shared the misfortunes of their predecessors on the same errand. One poor fellow had been swindled out of \$70, having prepaid his passage to Liberia to some genuine or bogus agent of the L. E. A. All of these people, like the others, have invested a portion of their hard earnings in stock in "the phantom ship." *News and Courier*.

—In obedience to an order of the United States Court, Marshal Wallace directed his Deputy, D. H. Peterson, to transfer David Snow from the Greenville jail to Wallah's jail to await his trial for ped-

A DUEL.

Messrs. Walter S. Harley and Robert Fishburne, of Waterboro, Colleton County, S. C., fought a duel near Savannah, Ga., on Saturday last, in which Mr. Harley was wounded in the right side, so that he is expected to die. The difficulty originated over the municipal election held there on the 7th inst., in which these two gentlemen espoused different sides. An altercation occurred between them, and Mr. Harley was called upon to retract his offensive language, after which he said to Fishburne:

"What I did mean to say was, that you and W. J. Fishburne are weak and cheap copies of the Rhet family, without their brains or courage, and I most positively and emphatically decline to withdraw anything that I said on that occasion."

After some preliminary correspondence Mr. Fishburne replied:

"I demand that you meet me at the junction of the Gulf and Savannah and Charleston Railroads to-morrow, (Saturday), the 12th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock, to give me satisfaction for the insult offered. My friend, Mr. Wm. M. Rivers, who will hand you this, will arrange all details."

This challenge was accepted, and the parties left for Savannah by separate trains. Mr. Harley taking Mr. Farmer with him as his friend. He left the following note for his wife:

"MY DARLING WIFE—I am about to meet Fishburne. I will not widow Claudia, for I do not intend to shoot at him. W. S. H."

Mr. Harley was a prominent lawyer, and Mr. Fishburne was Clerk of Court, and these two gentlemen were brothers-in-law, having married sisters. The affair is very much regretted by every one.

We hope the Legislature will at its present session pass a joint resolution submitting to a vote of the people of the State an amendment to the Constitution providing for meetings of the Legislature once in two years, instead of annually, and limiting the session to sixty days, with a compensation to its members of three dollars per day and mileage for one trip at the rate of five cents per mile.

The adoption of such an amendment would save the State a very large amount of money, besides ensuring, we believe, just as good laws as we now have. If such a change should be adopted the time of service in the Legislature should be changed from two to four years, and it would also be well to elect all State and County officers the same period, so as to avoid such frequent political elections, which would add materially to the substantial prosperity of our citizens. This subject is well worthy of the attention of our law-makers.

The Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature has acted wisely in nominating Hon. George H. Pendleton for the United States Senate, to succeed Stanley Matthews on the 4th of March, 1879. This nomination is equivalent to an election, and we may congratulate the country upon the advent of a period when such men as Voorhees and Pendleton, Republican the Mortons and Matthews of Radicalism. Mr. Pendleton's financial views are the same, he announces, as those held by him for many years past. He favors the repeal of the Resumption Act, the remonetization of silver, the abolition of national banks, and the issue of national treasury notes, convertible at will into specie. He has always been a friend of the South, and as a United States Senator his influence will always be found on the side of national unity and national fraternity. His presence will be a valuable gain for the Democracy in the Senate.

One of the first things the Legislature should turn its attention to is the settlement of the question of reviving the life law. In our opinion the re-enactment of this law is a necessity, to prevent absolute want, if not starvation, among the poorer people of the State. The law should be re-enacted as it formerly stood for one year, and there should be an additional clause in it allowing persons to give a lien for the year 1879 for a limited amount over the rent of land, say sixty dollars to each home worked. Thus the law would be gradually abolished, and would produce very little shock or hardship compared to what would follow its absolute abolition at this time.

Mr. Sargent has introduced a bill into the United States Senate giving women the right of suffrage, and the Senate Committee on privileges and elections is considering the bill and hearing the female advocates of the change in its favor. If they live through this ordeal the country may count upon having some Senators of magnificent physical constitution. It is not probable the measure can be gotten through the Senate unless it would give them a party advantage to support the scheme. There is no prospect of its adoption in the House of Representatives, and the Senate is only wasting time in fooling over it.

The Republicans are threatening to investigate the right of General M. C. Butler to his seat in the United States Senate, but it is thought this is a bluff game to prevent the Democrats from exposing Kellogg. It will hardly prevent this Radical luminary from getting presented in his true light before the country. It is not thought that there is any danger about Butler's seat, as it was declared vacant the Democrats would have the filling of the vacancy, while if Kellogg should be uneated it would give the Democrats another Senator; hence, they can proceed against Kellogg without running any risk.

In an interview with a Chicago *Tribune* reporter, United States Senator Richard J. Oglesby said on the financial question: "I am a greenback and silver man. There are a great many greenback men all over my way. They all appear to favor silver remonetization. I am in favor of silver dollars and silver money, just as much as we can coin, and I am in favor of putting the volume of greenbacks in circulation just to what it is at the close of the year, \$400,000,000. I would keep it there until our debt was paid. With national bank notes, greenbacks, gold, and silver, all our unlimited tenders, times would be easier, money cheap and in demand, and everybody would be making something and property would attain some relative value. I would favor that at least until property would be worth something."

The Legislature resumed its session on yesterday, and will now be called on to grapple with the great debt question. We trust the solution will be in accordance with justice and the equities of the whole subject. The prospect is that the session will be a pretty long one.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

An Urgent Appeal from Senator Butler that South Carolina send Specimens and Samples of its Resources.

The following letter from Senator Butler to the Hon. B. F. Crayton, President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, needs no explanation:

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, December 22, 1877.

Hon. B. F. Crayton, President State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Anderson, S. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is very important to people that the resources of South Carolina be fully represented at the approaching Paris Exposition, and if you concur in this opinion, I suggest that you will take such steps at an early day as will secure for exhibition average specimens of every department from the greatest to the smallest. For instance:

A small bale of our low country moss, with a brief description of the manner of its use in making horse-collars, mattresses, &c.; specimens of our phosphate and kaolin deposits; different kinds of wood for building, manufacture of vehicles, &c.; iron, copper, gold and magnesia; different kinds of pottery clay, with brief description of the manner of its manufacture in vessels, with a sample of the vessels; specimens of our soap-stone deposits, clay for making brick, and a specimen brick; granite and whet-rock; bale or bales of our cotton; bale or bales of our different kinds of grasses; samples of our rice, and every variety of our cereals; peanuts, cotton seed, with the oil made from them, with description of the mode of expressing the oil; specimens of our flora and fauna; specimens of our horticultural products, fruits, &c., specimens of our manufactured goods of every kind and description.

In fact, we should have on exhibition specimens and samples of everything in the State which will inform the world of our resources. If drawings could be made without too much expense of the water power on our streams, and of our manufacturing establishments, with the exception of latitude, climate, accessibility by railroad or water transportation, it would be very desirable.

Gov. McCormac, the American Commissioner, has not promulgated his rules and regulations for the guidance and government of exhibitors, but he will do so, and you can be governed accordingly. They will be published, and will be in our hands, and you can determine what is best to be done in that regard after seeing them.

It might be desirable to ask the Legislature to make a moderate appropriation to aid our people in preparing and forwarding articles for exhibition, and I know of no other more appropriate medium of expending such an appropriation than yourself and Capt. James N. Lipscomb, Master of the State Grange.

We have in South Carolina resources unsurpassed by any State in the Union, and they are, as it were, a sealed book, unopened and unknown to the outside world. We must break up this condition of things, and we have of interest, and through you and your society, and its various auxiliaries—subordinate societies, the State Grange and its dependencies—the book must be opened.

I am sure that you will do me the justice to believe that in whatever contributes to the advancement and welfare of South Carolina you may rely confidently upon my cordial support and co-operation, and that you will pardon the liberty I have taken in making the foregoing suggestions. Very truly yours,

M. C. BUTLER.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The debt of Massachusetts has risen from \$19,000, in 1860, to \$38,500,000 at the beginning of 1878.

The Legislature of California has authorized a vote by the people as to whether they desire to stop immigration.

The Czar is reported to have said that he will return to the army in a month, and march to Constantinople, as the Germans did to Paris.

Tablitz Anna Cotton was granted a license to practice law, and passed a highly creditable examination. She is the first woman who has been granted a license in North Carolina.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has appointed W. H. R. Smith, an eminent Democrat lawyer of Raleigh, to be chief justice of the State Supreme Court, in the place of R. H. Pearson, deceased.

The Republicans of New Hampshire, in convention at Concord on the 9th inst., nominated Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott for reelection for Governor. They also passed resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, endorsing President Hayes' policy, and declaring against the repeal of the resumption or the remonetization of silver.

The most reliable gossip regarding North Carolina is that Governor Vance will tender the Supreme Judgeship of the State to Senator Merrimon, and appoint Hon. J. M. Leach for Merrimon's unexpired term in consideration for his services in the campaign of 1876. W. Y. Dorch is also prominently mentioned as Merrimon's successor.

Representative Buckner, chairman of the banking and currency committee of the lower House of Congress, is reported as threatening that if the Senate fails to pass the silver bill, or if the President should veto it, he will have the rules of the House suspended, and the Bland bill attached as an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

It is announced that some banks refuse to receive silver on deposit at its face value, and allow only ninety-four cents on the new trade dollar, or ninety-two cents on the old-fashioned dollar; and it is rumored that this practice is gradually extending. The proper legislation from Congress on this subject will stop this practice in its infancy and avert the evil which would overtake the country if it should become general.

The New York bankers have met in convention and passed resolutions against the repeal of the resumption act and against the remonetization of silver. They appointed committees to oppose this legislation by securing memorials and petitions against it from all the banks and capitalists of the country. This is a pretty certain proof that the repeal of the resumption act and the revival of the silver dollar would benefit the vast majority of our country.

The Hon. Wm. Henry Trescott, formerly of this County, but more recently of Washington, D. C., has won quite a national reputation as one of the government counsel in the fishery commission, and the Washington papers announce that he will probably receive an appointment as one of the judges of the court of claims. Col. Trescott represented Anderson County in the General Assembly just after the war, and was considered one of its ablest and most brilliant members.

RICHMOND, January 11.—The heavy rains of the past two days have caused another rise in the rivers. The bridge over Staunton River on the Richmond and Danville Road, which had just been replaced, was again swept away, this being the third time inside of two months. The iron bridge over the same river on the Virginia Midland Railroad between Lynchburg and Danville was also destroyed away. This bridge had been destroyed during the great flood in November last, and had been recently replaced.

COMPOST FERTILIZERS.

Compost fertilizers will become an object of interest and importance to our farmers in the ratio that they study and make themselves familiar with the changes effected by the fermentation of the compost heap. And we, therefore, earnestly advise all farmers to double their diligence in this direction for the future, and cease to expend their money for that which they can make just as good themselves. We told you in this column a few weeks ago that one ton of phosphate flour and one ton of cotton seed, composted with one ton stable manure and two or three hundred pounds German kainit, for six or eight weeks, will make as good a fertilizer as you ever used, and at one-fourth the cost. Messrs. Wm. Burris, John B. Watson, G. W. Long, C. S. Mattison and J. W. Norris made and used a fertilizer by this formula last year, and are so well pleased with its results that they will use double the amount the present year. Although these parties received their phosphate flour so late last spring that their experiment could scarcely be regarded as a fair one, not having more than three or four weeks to complete the compost. Colonel Mattison tried two or three ammoniated guanos on cotton alongside of his compost, and could see no difference in growth or production. The writer made his compost in the stable and did not remove it until it was taken up to distribute in the cotton beds. This formula has been successfully used by Georgia farmers, and we could give a score of favorable certificates from those parties. It is really a Georgia formula, and is the same circulated among our farmers over the signature of "E. T. Paine, Secretary of Trade Union." Dr. Ledoux, Agricultural Chemist of North Carolina, recommends a similar formula for composting.

Phosphate flour is the base of all commercial guano, and when treated with sulphuric acid becomes acid phosphate, and that skillfully manipulated with Peruvian guano, fish scrap and blood, furnishes the ammonia, &c., to make a complete guano. But it has been ascertained that the chemical action which takes place by fermentation in the compost heap will render soluble and make the phosphate flour available without the use of sulphuric acid, which is a costly article, and makes up nearly one-half the weight of acid phosphate. Hence, the manifest economy in purchasing the base, and by our own labor and skill secure its solubility, with the necessary ammonia, &c., to make a first-class fertilizer.

But if our farmers cannot be induced to compost with phosphate flour, then the next cheapest fertilizer would be a compost of stable manure, cotton seed, and acid phosphate, and if you cannot afford to make a compost of that, mix it well with cotton seed, stable manure and lot scrapings, and put it in the cotton beds two or three weeks before planting time, and it will give nearly as satisfactory results as the high-priced ammoniated guanos, at considerably less cost. We have no private interest to advance by what we have said in this article, other than the great desire we have to see our farmers prosper and succeed in their business.

Ammoniated Manures. Let farmers beware how they purchase ammoniated manures. When we who live in a wooded and cotton-growing country buy ammonia, we commit a great folly as buying coal to carry to New Castle. This ingredient in the manures we use is costly and constantly escaping. We have the material with us to produce it in sufficient quantities and at a cost far less than what we now pay for it. To do this requires some management and industry. Let us inquire how much of this costly ingredient is necessary for a good fertilizer. Experience in this, as in most matters pertaining to our calling, is the best guide. A few years since we were told that sixteen per cent. of ammonia was needed to make a first class manure; now two and a half to three per cent.; next, I will answer, none—that is, buy none from the manufacturer. I do not mean to say that no ammonia is necessary to the growth and development of plants and their fruit, but that we should not buy it. We have a better and cheaper way to get it than that. We have been taught by experience that corn requires a different manure from cotton; that one manure is not adapted for all plants. It behooves us, then, to study carefully this matter, so that we may apply our means and labor to the best advantage, that nothing may be wasted.

As the time is near at hand when farmers buy their fertilizers for the ensuing year, I propose in the next issue, to discuss fully this subject, in hopes that I may say something that will benefit our planting friends.

At the regular meeting of Double Springs Grange for January, the following officers for the ensuing term were installed by the retiring Worthy Master: Samuel M. Boleman, W. M.; D. L. Cox, O.; Adam F. Cromer, L.; T. R. Osborne, S.; H. F. Dobbins, A. S.; John Sullivan, C.; W. L. Dobbins, T.; James L. Bailey, Sec.; W. H. Smith, G. K.; Mrs. S. L. Boleman, Ceres; Mrs. John Sullivan, Pomona; Mrs. D. L. Cox, Flora; Mrs. Mary A. Broyles, L. A. S.

The following persons were elected and installed as officers of Sandy Springs Grange No. 242 to serve for the ensuing year: Thos. B. Lee, W. M.; M. C. Smith, O.; W. W. Russell, L.; Jos. Majors, S.; B. F. Russell, A. S.; G. P. McPhail, C.; R. M. Burns, T.; W. G. Smith, S.; T. O. Morris, G. K.; Miss Alice Jones, P.; Miss Lulu Smith, C.; Miss A. Smith, F.; Miss V. G. Smith, L. A. S.

Richmond, January 11.—The heavy rains of the past two days have caused another rise in the rivers. The bridge over Staunton River on the Richmond and Danville Road, which had just been replaced, was again swept away, this being the third time inside of two months. The iron bridge over the same river on the Virginia Midland Railroad between Lynchburg and Danville was also destroyed away. This bridge had been destroyed during the great flood in November last, and had been recently replaced.

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